ADDITIONAL FROM EUROPE.

Our Paris, Berlin and St. Petersburg Correspondence.

The Mexican Question in Paris and Madrid.

Semi-Official Russian Sketches from the Army of the Potomac, Se-riad!

Our Paris Correspondence.

Panis, June 6, 1862. The Call for Volunteers-Excilement in Paris-Mexican Affairs-Talk About a War Between Prance and the United States-Its Unpopularity-Hon. Simon Came ron-Interesting Tobocco Statistics, &c., &c.

The report which came to us by telegraph that the dent had made a only for fifty thousand additional steers, but which now seems to have been modified a mere responing of the recruiting offices, created no little excitement here in the political world. Coming in the very midst of the federal successes, at a time federal journals were quantimous in announcing the speedy extinguishment of the rebellion, and coming immediately after the publication of Mr. Soward's circular, to the effect that, as all recruiting was stopped, there would be no more opportunities for French officers to receive commissions in our army, the motive which induced this new call for soldiers was made the ubject of serious discussion, and an impression has beome very prevalent that these new forces are raised or ount of the present ticklish relations between France nd the United States, growing out of the Mexican inva-This theory receives a greater degree of proteon efrom the fact of the call having been made just about the time of the publication of the statement that Mr. Corwin had made an offer on behalf of his governthe French pienipetentiary in relation to it.

the mesus of showing whether Napoleon has a disposi-tion to interfere in the affairs of the United States. If he has he will not lick in pretexts for seeking a quarrel; and the probability of a war between France and the United States is now a matter of every day talk. Indeed, there are not a few who believe that the entire Mexican cheme originated in the determination of the Emperor to aid the South, and that he commenced by securing a foethold for his troops in Mexico, whence he could easily transport them to the field of action.

There is no doubt of the fact that since the Orleans

princes took service in our army, the Emperor has been growing more and more disposed to take the opposite Six or eight weeks ago it was well understood that ress between France and England, and nothing but overwhelming series of federal successes, which

progress between France and England, and nothing but the overwhelming series of federal successes, which came surging at that time across the Atlantic, prevented the consummation of the villany.

But syon now it is a great mistake to suppose that our success has dest, yet the sympathy for the South. On the contrary, among those disposed to sustain the present government i snould say that the sympathy was send gody on the ine case; bursamong the discordant elements in French scenety, among those who are be coming attend of the present dynasty, there is a very strong feeling against this whole business of interfering in the affairs of the American content, and Mexico may yet be the rock upon which Napolson may week his fortunes. Among the mass of the people the idea of a war with the United States upon any presence is looked upon with great disfavor, and particularly should it be done in connection with Frailand. 'The Americana,' they say, "are our trienes; we hate the English, and should much rather jein our American triends in a war against England.' This feeling is continued to ne particular class, but pervales the different strata of French society, and if, to gratify his ambitious schemes in Mexico er in the interest of his cotton and tobacco, he should bring on a war with the United States, it would be for him the great fatal mistake of his reign—the great fatal mistake of the lading his troops out of his great and the same distingtion of the distingtion of the l

Cameron, who will leave to-morrow. I will risk a little on the prophecy that Mr. Cameron will not long remain in Russa, so your self-scening politicians who, even at this important and interesting juncture in the history of their country, would be willing to leave it for the loaves and fishes which are supposed to be the reward of a foreign embassy, may be logrolling for his place. Of course Mr. Cameron will be received with all the diplomatic honors. He is too shrewd a man ever to have come abroad without a perfact knowledge that he would not meet the face of Buringame, who, on his way to Vienna, only get as far as Paris when he was informed that his Imperial Majesty the Kaiser would have nothing to do with him. Mr. Cameron's appointment at the time it was made was very body received in Russai in diplomatic circles, and Mr. Cameron himself will, after the usual formal diplomatic reception, be tild up a the shelf and tabooed. St. Petersburg is not a pleusant place to be tabooed in, and Mr. Cameron will, I am inclined to think, resign before he has, passed a year in that frigid capital. He looked particularly this when he first arrived in Paris, but, under the hands of Parisha altiors, chargelor, and bodiers, he has made quite a brilling a appearance during the past few days.

He has been introduced by Mr. Dayton to M. Thouve net and Count Waleswell, to both of whom he gave the most satisfying assurence that the villo rebellion now desoluting our country had passed its culminating point, and would soon be wiped out. Some little surprise has been expressed he e at Mr. Cameron's intimacy, during his stay in Paris, with haldeman, the man who wrote the hopeful letter from Air le Bain to I homas Bailer King, and whold soon be wiped out. Some little surprise has been expressed he e at Mr. Cameron is thinkey, during his about the wiped out. Some little surprise has been expressed he as Mr. Cameron is an old personal friend of Haldeman's father and family, and it was by means of his personal application that hopeful

personal friend of Halteman's father and family, and it was by means of his personal application that hopoful Halteman's brother was appointed Minister Resident to Steckholm.

In the Expose des Moufs, recently published by a committee of the Corps Legislatif, siving its reasons for recommending that the sac of tobacce should be still continued as a government memopoly, the following facts were stated, showing the importance of American tobacces of or the prominent sources of revenue to this government. The burning of the immense quantity said to be shored at Biomonout will be a sortice ass, and will, perhaps, lead to an increase in the present enormous piles—the mest ordinary smoking tobacce now seeing at about five frames the pound. The total quantity of to bace sold by the government in 1861 was 42,100 tons. Of the there were grown in France and the French colonies 29,305 tons, the acquisitor coming prescript by from America. The sum pand by the government or us to bace during that year was 50,20,000 or rates, and the prefit account after paying all accesses was 114,115,000 fames; 20,000 for man, to when 10,00,000 of fames wages is annually part, are employed in the various branches of the man heaven, and the number of he mad because and the number of he cased dealers in France is 25,151. In the year 125, 7,400 tons of soul were used, and also you can be the case, he were coid; 23,700,000 at the case in a soul were cased, and the continues cach, were coid; 25,700,000 at the case in a soul were case, and a soul were case, or about one count cach.

Pans, June 5, 1862

Pans, June 5, 1862.

Intense Anxiety Respecting American War News, and Open Sympathy for the Relate-How the Feeling is Generaled-Towards the Union-Why Admiral Le Graviere Was Suspended-Trouble for the World from the Espeditson-Lord Palmerston's Chance:-The Italian and Parkith

Quations, Sc., Sc.
Political affairs here are less animated this wook. The impending battles on your side form the chief topic of conversation, and any one may see how anxious the Franch authorities are that the suspense may terminate. These are persons of high rank who do not hemate to essect that they hope the South will be victorious. as then, they hope, a peace may take place, or, at any rate, the recognition of the South by France and England be immediately entered into. These are events the con sequences of which must be momentous; and politicians here as well as in England feel that, before such con-siderations, the affairs that surround them are computa-

tively unimportant. continue their tirades against the North; and any one familiar with the people of both countries must be aware that the effect of long continued misrepresentation and envious reports has been to prejudice the popular mind against the government of Washington; so much so that, whereas some months back the recognition of the Davis roboilion by France and England would have been un-

ores, even here, where it is chained down and at best uit a government machine. Napoleon has all along been lostile to the American republic, and now that he is airly launched into that fatal Nextean expedition he will cat against the United States from motives of policy. The news received here from the French forces in dexico is most disastrous as regards the deaths from sickness. Admiral de la Graviere sent a report to the Emperor detailing these unhappy consequences of a fatal step, and act sing the withdrawal of the troors from Mexico. As a result he has been suspended and dedeed home. The Emperor Napoleon has made up his mind, and nothing save unboard of disasters will cause him to change. I hear from good sources that a pormanent occupation of Mexico is now determined upon. It will be the same story as that of Rome. In the meanwhile, and in the face of the fearful reports received new form the expedition, the Moniteur publishes accounts (given in the Herald) of the movements of the French troops in Mexico.

expedition, the Moniteur publishes accounts (given in the Hiraxia) of the movements of the French troops in Mexico.

The Mexicon expedition bids fair to cause in the Old World, as well as in the New, quarrels and dissensions. Spain is being builled into once more acting with France. She seems half inclined to do so, and would were it not that England pulls her the other way.

Palmerston understands well enough that Napoleon has made a dreadful mistake in the Mexican business; that he is drighing into a war with the United States, and he wishes to see him getting into the matter deeper and deeper; but he wishes to see him do so alone and unaited. The St. James Cabinet knows that Mexico will, like that Trent affair, rouse the rire of the Americans, and he justy concludes that England will not then be so under the thumb of Najoleon. The Americans will be as bustile to him as to England, and hence no danger of a Franco-American league against the "tight little island."

This morning's Gale, some contains an advertisement of the new secession organ in London. There should be a Union journal here. It would always be serviceable. I am told that France will not abandon Rome. The garrison will be reduced, but as yet the French will continue their obstinate intervention. Decidedly the italians are a patient people, and France dastardly in thus cuercing them. The fear of Austria is the bugbear which French politicians make use of to scare the too auxious talians into quietude. Posterity will judge aright the actions of the French government as regards Rome. The Italian people have already done so. Prince being incensed because Victor France will not each Sardinia in spite of Ratazzi's advice and Prince Napoleon's urgent requests.

Removs of an approaching conflict between Ressia and

Our Berlin Correspondence.

BERLIN, June 4, 1862.

The Mexican Question—The Emperor of Austria and His Brother—Political Cureer of M. de Bismark—A Triple Alliance Between Russia, Prusia and France, de.

The correspondence between the Archduke and the

Mexican royalists is more active than ever. By the last accounts General Miramon was at Paris; but it is said that he will not come at all. Very likely he has been informed that his proposals would not be listoned to here, and that Prussia does not wish to jeopardize her ancient friendship with the United States by assisting in the foundation of an impossible monarchy beyond the

Joseph is still utterly opposed to the candidature of his brother for the Mexicau throne, being convinced that in ng him out of Venice, which he is determined to resist aught eagerly at the glittering bauble held out to him; or perhaps he only wants to get away from Austria, where he leads rather an uncomfortable life, all his move ments being jealously watched by the Emperor, who has never forgiven him for hinting, soon after the pones of Villa ranca, that it would be advisable for him to abdi-

We have accounts from Paris that M. do Bismark, the new Frussian encoy to the Court of the Tailories, has been received in a most flattering manner by Louis Napoleon, to whom that gentleman is, for many reisons, a persona grade. As there can be little doubt that at no distant period M. de Bismark will succeed Court Berastorff in the Foreign Office, and his accession to power would indicate a new and more interesting phase of Prussian policy, it may be as well to give a brise sketch of his character and antecedents. He first attracted notice as one of the most thoroughgoing members of the Junker party, and a dictum of his is still remembered—that it would be best to sweep Berlin and the other large towns from the face of the earth as the foir of democray and revolution. When the tide of reaction was at the highest, his distinctive conservation was rewarded by the post of Ambassador at the Gorman Piet, a nomination which at the time ex itself the utmost surprise and ridicale, his diplomatic qualifications being completely unknown to fame. A frankfort, however, his opinions underwent a considerable change, chiefly in carsonerse of the domination to the Astria.

Hamiltal did to Rome.

Under the auspices of the astute Muzcovite he became a convert to the scheme of a higher of time before. n Russia Prussia and France, the ultimate the close of which have never bear clearly defined, but which are presumed to an at mothing less than to treak up the Austrian and Turking. neer ben clearly defined, but which are presumed to aim at nothing less than to treak up the Austrian and Turkish empres and restace them by a new combination of Stats more in ce or dense with he instrumentality of Bismark that the King was prevented from declaring in favor of Austria in the Italian campaign, and he had a hand in the into view of Compt gas, which placed the relations between France and Prussis on a better focus; than they had been since the (riental way. The compartial treaty, too, may be regarded as a step in the direction recommended by Bismark, as it serves to coment the good undered adding with France, and is highly distanted to Austria, both on commercial and political grounds. The position he now occupies at the court of the France Emperor is in itself a victory over the pro-Austrian party, and he is not one of these who neglect to improve their advantage. M. is discussed in a man of about eight and of a mashed diplomatist of the old school, but of a decision and originality of character that contrast very favorably with the pelantic tameness of most Francism; statesmen.

Our St. Petersburg Correspondence.

Ex. Perrensura, May 26, 1862.
Russian Letters from the Potemac-A Duel-Prince Basistinsky and Colonel Davidog-Commercial News-Cotton in Central Asia-Naval Intelligence, do., do. The Russian Invalid contains a series of latters from the Potomac, written by its former editor, Colonei Lobe dieff, who was sent over last fall by our government to report on the military operations. Colonel Lebedieff is very talented officer of engineers, and well known in the military circles of this country by his lectures on strategy, which made some noise in their time. The letters referred to are, of course, not his official despatches to the Minister of War-which it would be a breach of international courtesy to publish-but non-official sketches, descriptive of the sayings and doings in the Army of the Potomac, to which he was attached. What streek him mest is the little attention raid in America to the minutize of Ciscipline in comparison with the European armies, where they engross all the energies of communders and subor-dinates; and, while concessing that the latter carry this rather too far, he has still enough of the martine; about him to think that your people are quite as much in the entertain a high opinion, and gives him great credit for the skill and perseverance with which he has been organizing an army of brave but disorderly volunteers into a regular and efficient body of troops.

In politics there is quite a bill just row. We are all waiting for the 14th of August, the maleumum of the Russian empire, and the great changes and reforms it is to bring forth, although there are skeptics who indulge in ill natured allesions to the mountain in abor and the disappointment that attended its parturi-

From want of more nove! and interesting mafter, our fashionable society continue to discurs an affair that has excited no little sensation from the mystery that hangs over it and the position of the parties concerned. I mean the duel between Field Marshal Prince Partstinsky, Viceroy and Commander in Chief in the Caucasus, and his ex-aid-de-camp, Colonel Davidoff, of which your Paris correspondent may perhaps have given you some account. Colonel Pavidon is generally known by the name of Davidon Grammont, to distin-guish him from the numerous other Daviguish him from the numerous other Davidous, his mother, whose second husband was the late Marsial of France, Count Sebastiani, being the daughter of the Duc de Grammont, and sister-in-law of the far-famed Count Affeed of Orsay, the cher can of the no less famous Lady Blensington. The Colonel had fought by the site of Pariatinsky in all he campaigns against the Turks and Tchetchenzeg, and was considered the most faithful and devoted of his friends when, about a year aga, he sudoply threw up his commission and left the country. At the same time the Field Marshal retreal pro tem from his comment to resruit his health at the baths of Carlabad, from whence he proceeded to Italy and France and has not since returned to the Caucasus. At Strasbourg he met Davidoff, and a recentre was agranged there between the two, which came off with fine atmost privacy, no one being present but the principals and their saccular. Fortunately no one was hard, the Calcular having missed the aim and the land.

world. The brilliant success of the last lean, for which Baron Stiggiftz has been rewarded with the title of a Frivy Counsellor, and the resumption of specie payments by the government bank, have had an excellent effect upon the money market, and the sterestype phrase of our exchange reports, degg redls (money scarce), is replaced by the more satisfactory deng marge (money plenty). A number of plans and projects that were kept back during the period of impecuniosity are beginning to venture into light, and if our public do not mind they will be burning their fingers again, as they did three or four years ago. Among the more promising schemes is one for growing cetton in Trans-Hensia and the Kirghis districts around Lake Aral, the climate of which is equally well adapted to the cultivation of that plant as the neighboring kingdoms of Khiva and Rokand. To the production of cotton in the latter, and in Central Asia generally, first the Crimaan and now the American war has given an astonishing impulse. By an article in the "Zapiaki" or "Memoirs of the Russian Geographical Society," on the trade between Orceburg and Central Asia, it appears that in 1350 the whole importation of cotton amounted to 4,833 poods, or about 180 000 pounds; in 1855 it rose to 155,753 poods, gradually declined after the peace to 162,271 in 1859, and last year probably amounted to 200,000 poods. In addition to this there is some imported into Western Siberia; but in smalter quantities, having only risen from the value of 14,000 roubles in 1851 to 51,500 roubles in 1860. This winter the merchants of Orenburg, Astrakhan and Petropaulook have been scouring all the markets of Touran, Torkistan, Bokhara Khiva, Aksoo, Karigar, Yukend Tashkert, Balkh, &c., for cotton, and it is thought that not less then half a million poods will be imported. But the trade is exposed to great inconvenience and danger from the Turcoman robbers who infest the roste, attack the caravans, and sometimes overpower the scort and plunder the merchants of their whole proper

happened two or three times lately; and it would therefore be highly desirable to introduce the cultivation of cotton into the Russian territory, where it would also be possible to raise a better quality by following the improved methods employed in America.

We have had a remarkably late spring, the Neva not having been quite free from ice till the 18th inst., whereas, according to observations made since 1706, the average time is the 21st of April, or nearly a month earlier. Our climate is certainly the worst in the world, and it is no wonder the mortality is higher in St. Petersburg than in any other city in Christendom. The navigation has only been open for this last few days, and as yet but a small number of ships have entered the port of Cronstaid. We are looking forward to the arrival of the Svotlana, which, by the last tolegrams, had anchored at Portsmouth on the 16th. This is the frigate which the English papers had reported to have been last, with all hands, off the coast of Japan—a rumor that caused great consternation here, the Svotlana being a crack ship and her officers belonging to a one of the first families in the empire. Her commander, Captivan Bontakeff, is the youngest of three brothers who have all distinguished themselves in the naval sorvice of their country. The eldest, now a vice admiral, was captain of the steamer Vladimir, in the the Crimenn war; and the second received the modal of the Royal Geographical Society in London for his survey of Lake Aral. The Gromobot, Capt. Fedorofisky, and the Oleg, Capt. Andreioff, have also arrived at Spithead from the Mediterranean, and the Gridoo, Capt. Kopitoff, from the Amoor, where she has been stationed since 1838. A squarron will sail from Gronstadt this summer to replace her and two other ships, the Strelok and the Opitichitak, which are expected home from the Pacific Those are new five iron-plated vessels constructing for the Eussian navy—viz: the frigates Sobsetopel and Petropaulosek, two floating batteries and a stoop—which will all be in r

THE MEXICAN QUESTION.

French Volunteers for Diexico.

ignant's Mexicogr. of Paris, of the 5th of June

A desire for volunteers to go to Moxico havin
copressed by the government, the sub-silicers of
arrison of Paris have replied with eagerness to the

and all who present themselves recomme their
swellingly in order to be allowed to enter on activities.

The Approaching Debate in the Cortes [From Galigrant's Messenger, une 4.] The Verdad, of Martid, states that the debates on the Mexican question cannot begin for a week, as the preceding days will be accupied with the discussion of the bill on the press.

Spanish Opinion of Napoleon's Conduct in the Mexican Question—Gen. Prim Fully Endorsed.
The following article we translate from the Irwa-Bat, of Bibao, of May 21, and one of the leading journals of

The Spanish government, as the faithful reflex of the morality of a noble and generous nation, refused from the outset every co-participation which could make us suspected of selfish and interested views in regard to Mexico, that delightful and unfortunate country, where our brothren suffer the wretched consequences of their precipitate emancipation and their continual anarchy. Sentiments so a near have been formin, leaf by leaf, that olive branch effered in the freazy of London, where, by the unanimous agreement of the three allied notions, the Mexicars were left at absolute liberty from the tensile of themselves the form of government they might consider entrated. Let exknow wherefore and through whom that agreement has been broken.

The proposition of rome false tons of that an arise of republic heavy bear rejected by the Spanish correment, they required time to resert to the ambitum spirit of Europe — a spirit resiless by lineage and gloomy inheritance from the man who caused so much blood to flow in the fertile fields of our brive? cofficing.

In Stableon returned the services offered by Mexican adventurers? Has his conduct been as noble as that of the Spanish or of the English government? We shall ind the answer and a sad dissondantment at the heal-quarters of his troops in Mexico. It was not peasible that any government could foresse such unjustifiable conduct, and that he should be so strangely wanting in consectors towards the solomity of affects of the republic of the spanish or of the English government? We shall inconsidered towards the solomity of affects of the such as a nation, and the contracting parties.

But Napoleon III, has doubtigss need of a throne in ornsectors towards the solomity of affects of the stable of the constitutions of give and take will square his Italian views, without understanding that neither will have one admit the monarchical form, and much less the Austrian, nor will the (Austrian) Emperor yird one hair's breakth of Venatia because his prother is one to be negative. It

are there are identified in realization, to language, in customs and in interests.

As a distinuit, we reall the language in customs and in interests.

As a distinuit, we reall the language in customs and in interests.

As a distinuit, we reall the language in the treat of London and the convention of sensial, for, as representative of a nature over whose verbal agreements are search, it was been in his power to destine the homeone responsibility has should have incurred if, with a two faced and artist confort, he had me is his badquarters a nucleus or the reactivations and those persons expelled by a government which, from the fact that it was established had the imprescriptible right of being recruited and nearly in the conferences arranged to take passed, and even shapproved, he guaranties which the language overmment high offer, each representative determining his fecture conduct. But the French general, my stiont to relift the search instruction of his master, has not had even the policy to office appearance in common my the conflict which we language appearance in common my the conflict which we language of the country, because, with that dash of neith country, because, with that dash of neith country because, with that dash of neither eventures of the stability and faithful compensate, but to leave them at liberty, in order that, reflecting on past sad scenes, they might predict their agains and status, so that the stability and faithful compliance of individual and international consisters, which constitute national credit, might be assured.

Having laid bare the conduct of the synaish government and General Prim, its representative, we shall not case, as good patroits, to begin we not a mater essentially notice because to the acknowledged out at a last

united an integrity, omential under

Notwithstanding our Numble position, we will conclude by approaching the throne of the modern Emperor, in order to give him sincere and unoscipulated advice, in telling him that happily for the people, the time of the Casars has passed, and that he ought to study attentively that spoch which gave birth to his 5, masty, in order that, while lifting his eyes to Heaven, he should not forget that the ambition of the man who wanted to alle Europe, who caused to breath of blood to flow through the world, had as a recompense the gnawings of his conscience and a miserable shelter on the rock of St. Helena.

Why Spain Withdrew Her Forces.

French Opinion of the Diplomacy of England.

At the first glance the instructions, May 30.]

At the first glance the instructions given by the head of the British Foreign office to his agent in Mexico appear extremely clear, but the comments with which he envelope his most peremptory solutions singularly weaken their value. His lordship approves of the withdrawal of the Spanish troops, but he hast no to add that the Comments of London does not case to exist. At the most it must be considered as suspended, and he foresees that it may be revived, either by the French government itself modifying its resolutions, or by their being followed up and Juarez overthrown. It would seem, according to those singular resorves, that the conduct of the English Cabinet is founded on delicate scruples towards the government of Juarez, and that those scruples would vanish with the government, which one of the London journals has very unceremoneously designated as a "disgraceful sham." We do not pretend to penetrate at the first glance into the real idea of Earl Russell; it suffices for us to point out the difficulties caused by the interpretation of those despatches.

Captain Bonaparte Patterson's Chances of Power.

[Paris (May 28) correspondence of London Telegraph.] I mentioned a short time since that M. Bonapa te Patterson, the illegitimate brother of Prince Nagoleon, was about to be attached to the staff of General de Lorencez. To-day another report is circulated, in whith he is represented as a new pretender to the cloudy throne of Maxico. This is impossible. His republicant tenets would never suffer him to do other wise than replace Juarez as President of the Maxican republic. Yet a President of a republic being the name of Bonaparte is not a very favorable onen. If such a thing were possible to happen, however, the United States would, perhaps, say little against that choice; but would it be so agreeable to the Mexicans?

The Policy of Spain in the Crisis.

[From the Epoca, of Madrid, May 27.]

We learn, from persons well informed on the subject, that a recent long conference between the Minister of Foreign Affairs and the Freich Ambassador was considered very satisfactory, candid a planations having been given on both sides. We repole at it, for we are anxious to see good harmony maintained between the two nations. In fact, if our patriotism coursels, us to observe a policy of dignified neutrality, it is opposed to the adventurous spirit of those who would, by their imprudence, lead to conflicts disastreus to our country.

Revolutionary Movement in Mexico.
The Paris Paris publishes the relicoting news from Mexico, dated at Vern Croz on the 15th of May.—The towns of Toper, Cholula, Acatanga and Tascala, have declared themselves hostile to they wennent of Junez. The movement is spreading. Admiral Jurien de la Graviero, after a month's absence, will resume command of the fleet.

Our Terms and Names.
[Paris (April 24) correspond nee of the London Army and Navy Gazette.]
The following, from the Opinion Nationale, is amusing

The following, from the Opinion Nationale, is amusing enough:—

The New York Henald gave, in one of its last numbers, a complete list of iron ships built, or to be built, by the United States, and it accompanied the names of the ships with a qualification. Thus it said, "the pwerful vesset Philadelphia." Le Patris thought that all those words we enames of vessels, and the quality of powerful, accorded to the Philadelphia by the Health, became for La Patris the ship Powerful. Other journals have committed the same sort of error.

The Monitor, and against any wooden ships which may be lying in Hampton Roals. This terrible frigate, they say, will take the see with a certain number of infernal machines, invented by Lioutenant Marry. The inventurhad at first the intention to place these machines on sombards, built for the purpose, but the Monitor, confounding these words, supposed, with great simplicity, but the Markey.

The Rebuilding of the Merrimac.

The Rebuilding of the hard per laboration of the hard flust per deal and the robot of the hard per the robot at the following interesting account of the year, who saw the Merrimac very frequently while she was building, and examined her closely after she returned from her fight with the Menitor. He gives us the following interesting account of the year raised last July, without much effort. D. & J. Rake, the action the relation of Norfolk, took the contract for raising her, and received \$5.00 for the job. Years is likely were forced to a cept the work and perform it, vary for it their wrecking apparatus.

After she was raised she lay for about a mouth in the read dry d ck before the robel authorities could make to their minds what to do with her. Then they determined to their her into a feating battery. They cut her down to whim threa feet of light water mark—that is to \$17, year to her lower deck.

The deck was then raised and laid over the whole length of the half, flush. On this deck, amidships of the length, the battery was then built. It must be understood that this battery occupied all the space, exceptions that this battery occupied all the space, exceptions that the battery was the sides fell in at an angle of ferity five degrees, and the two parts of this roof-like strecture met on top within eight feet. There was therefore, over all the battery a dock eight feet wide, from which the confidend the ward the sides of the ship. The side-waves composed first of ten inch oak plank, securely holted on and also caulked tight.

This in tart, was covered with strips of iron, four inches wide and an inch and a half that k, laid up and down a rose the first layer, a layer of four inch oak plank, securely holted on and also caulked tight.

This is tart, was covered with strips of iron, four inches wide ands inch and a half that k, laid up and down a rose the past, and the two pasts of four inches to feet when year of the same kind of to while and to the past of the same kind of the past of the same kind of the pas

fore, on her buttery a thickness of fourieen inches of solid oak and novel inches of tron.

The in n w s has e state Tradeger Works at Richmont, and very car fully litted for its place. There was about oith hundred tons weight on the ship. The three layers were not talled separately, but holes drilled in each caregonading to hole at the others, and through these holes inch and a half bolts pussed clean through the wood work. These bolts were foretocked inside, and down so as to make the side smooth.

The battery presented outside, therefore, on each side, a steep roof, sleping at an angle of forty-five degrees, which would shed or glance off a shot striking it.

The narrow deck above the battery—eight feet wideconsisted of a bomb-proof grating made of four-inch bar from it was surr unded by a temporary hand

railing.

The battery six a wire completely overed with a thick

The battery six a wise completely overed with a thick layer of torpeanmound tailow, to make the shot glance the more readily.

The lower seal, at the extendible the next covered by her battery, was covered with fach boddy from to resist tombs failing on it. It must be foundablered that this deck was sixty fool long aft and sixty forward of the battery. When she was first put alloat this deck was about level with the water.

To put it down three feet under water, and thus completely protect it, as well as the joints where the battery joined the half, from shot, kentiedge was ofted on the sex loose, but smoothy, and inselts the built, till she was brought down to the determined bearings, which were marked with a red line on the side of the battery.

When thus ready for action the Marrimac presented to view nothing but the huse root-like battery and a slight wooden scalinding laid forward over the submerged deck, for the men to, work on in securing the auchors, which reside a little further at than catheads are usually placed.

placed.
The submerged hull was unprotected, except a strip of
these tron, lapping over from the deck, about four inches
down. When she returned from her action with the
Monitor this part of her, for the whole length, was fread
with inch and a half from for three feet further under

rater. Her sides were cut down so low that the propeller had

Her sides were cut down so low that the propeller had no protection at all, except a slight wooden rim, sufficient to support her stern post, to hang her rudder.

Her rudder was hung, of course, outside the propeller. Her ruddering apparatus ran afong the submerged deck to the battery. It is evident that the stern was her wenk point. A vessel running into her after part might, even if it had done nothing worse, have disarranged her steering goar, and thus rendered her helpless. Her propelering, was very much exposed to butts from an enemy.

The prow, intended to run into an enemy, was of cast in. It was in the shape of a shee, fitting over and secured to the stem and to the timbers near it. In ner more standard with the cumberland this prow was torn off; our into mits the cumberland this prow was torn off;

dook the next day, says the whole stem was split, and the wood ends—the ends of the planking—were all bare, so that the apron or interior of the attem was laid bare. They had to put some new plank in, and when the bow was required and strengthoned they put on there a wrought from prow, with a steel edge. This prow rate aft twelve feet, and was belted to the hull.

After the front with the might after hef with the Menitor she had sight feet water in her hole, and they were obliged, to put her into dock at once. They had not even time to take the fron kentledge from her deck which had been used to bear her down; and though they kept water in the dock to bear her up as much as possible, the strain on her hull was too great and shook her so that she was never strong afterwards. This was one reason why they never after ventured out into the Roads with her.

HER ARMAMENT.

This was one reason why they never after ventured out into the Roads with her.

Her armament consisted of four seven-inch guns on each side, very long, and made for her at the Tradegar-Works, Richmond. Besides this she carried one gun forward and one art, which were much heavier—ten-inch guns, our informant thicks. The ends of her battery were rounded, so as to avoid corners, and the how and stern guns had three small round ports to each, from either of which the gun could be fired, as it sat on a circle carriage, like the barbette guns of a fort. None of the ports had shuttern in the figh, but afterwards she was provided with shutters to all, which, it is said, cost six hundred dollars each, and wave to be worked from the outside. They could scarcely have been used in action, but were probably intended to keep out the water in rough weather.

The smallness of the portholes and the great angle of her battery side made it impossible to fire, except straight ahead. The guns could not be similed either ahead or asten of the beam; nor could they be elevated. The shot would not keep above the water for more than half a mile for this reason, the ship scatting low in the

shells.

The only shot that serieusly hurt her was one from the gallant Cumberland, which struck the edge of a torward port, ganced and struck the edge of a torward port, ganced and struck the edge of the projected from it, broke the end of the gun, and by the force of the blow on the gun wounded seven or eight men. Captein Buchanan was wounded in the thigh by a Minie ball while on deck. The Monitor's shot did not penetrate her battery sides, but every fair shot broke some one of the outer plates, and one shot, striking her about amidships, broke all three layers of the iron, and broke the planking and the timber, and a beam on the inside, but did not after all make its way in. The dent was large enoughtfor a man to put his head in.

The Last Grand Battle in Alabama

The Last Grand Battle in Alabama.

A UNION COLONEL AND A REEEL COLONEL A LA HEEMAN AND SAYESS.

[From the Nashville Union, June 18.]

A spirited scrimma, e occurred in Huntsyille, Alabama, a few days since, between Col. Lew. Harris, of one of the Obio regiments, and Col. Davis, a law partner of Gree. Clemens, and formerly an earnest Union man, but more recently an officer in the rebel army. The meeting took place at the quarters of Major McCook. Some champages was opened, and the discussion of the state of the country presently grew warm. The Alabama cotonel told the Obio colonel he was a liar, with the customary qualifying opithat, and Obio told him if he were not the guest of Major McCook he would kneck him down. Alabama begged Obio not to have any scruples of that sort, and repeated the epithet. So at it they went. Fair play was shown, and Obio soon made his word good, knocking Alabama down, and the soon made his word good, knocking Alabama down, and obio soon made his word good, knocking Alabama down. Obio's demage consisted chiefly in a badly tornshirt. Alabama received a pair of black eyes and enlarged noso and mouth. Jere, themes met the Obio officer a few days afterwards, and told him he had inquired into the particulars of the affray, and that his pariner (Lavis) had been served exactly right. Favis afterwards acknowledged that he had not on more than he deserved. This little circumstance has contributed largely to the popularity of the Obioan in Huntsville.

OUR HAVANA CORKES

Revolt of the Soldiers at Laguayra, &c.
From Venezuela we have late dates by the Sp. guayra aformidable uprising of the soldiers in the bar racks of the Frincheras. They took their officers prisoners, wounding their chief twice with sabres. The guards of the prisons and the arsenal opened the gates and liberated the prisoners, who were armed from the arsenal. They attacked the barracks of the Alameda even with cannon, but not being able to get possession, the prisoners cowardly slunk away, and gradually hid themselves. The aitsir commenced at daybreak, and by half-past five o'clock P. M. the insurgents took to flight towards Macuta, carrying off the officers they had taken prisoners, and fied. These, however, managed to escape by half-past six P. M. The streets were deserted, and on the 17th no cutbreak occurred, though the Chief of Police called out the militia. General Pazz issued a proclamatica from Caracas, where it was afterwards found a similar uprising was to have taken place.

An Arrival from New Orleans Bosren, June 21, 1862.

REWARDS.

\$5 REWARD.—LOST, ON THE 11TH INST., A BANK Book, No. 169,313, on the Bowery Savings Bank. The finder will receive the above reward by leaving it at the Bowery Savings Bank, I.O Rowery.

\$10 REWARD.—LOST, ON THE 11TH OF JUNE, A small gray Terrier, subject to lits, with everyod all aid data. The finder on returning the same to 106 Second avenue, will receive the above reward. \$10 REWARD -STOLEN, ON THESDAY EVENING

S10 REWARD.—LOST, IN BROADWAY, NEAR THE SING Bond Street House, on Wednesday the 18th lins., a small White Foodle Sint; answers to the name of Sionle, who were will return her to the Bond Street House shall receive the above reward.

\$20 REWARD.-LOST, PRIDAY EVENING, &CIN DAU from Catharine ferry to the Bowers, a gray Porter monath, wrapped has henderchief, marked "D. Grafele" in black ink, containing \$50 in specie and tank bills, the F. Graef, 7:3 Brogde sy, will receive the above reward.

\$20 REWARD.—LOST, AT CENTRAL PARK and Chain. The inner will receive the above reward leaving the same with T. M. Andrews, 65 Worth street. SO "RWARD LOST, ON THURSDAY EVENING, SO 19th instant, a Gold Hubites C on Lover Wa on, No. 18,646, Robert Rockell maker, with initials R. B. on the back. The inner will receive the about reward by iteming it at 336 Flith errest, I cureon aromes A and B. Pawabrokers are requested to stop the same.

\$50 REWARD—LOST, ON MONDAY EVENING, manufactures by Jules Jurgensen. Copenhagen, herd white dial, opens with a spring on the back. It is called as a keep-sake, and the above reward will be paid and no questions saked by leaving it at No. 8 Water street, up status.

\$300 REWARD-TO ANY ONE WHO WILL FUR DOUV nish, by the 1st of July, for a cavalry regiment now in the field, 100 good men, or 33 per man, for every one must-red in by the time specified above. For full particulars address A. B. C., boy 193 Herald office.

DENTISTRY.

A RTIFICIAL THETH.—DR DURKIN CONTINUES TO A extract teeth in two seconds without pain. No extra charge for temporary sets or extracting. I have chemically pure other and chloroform, which I administer with safety. No. 373 Canal street.

A RTIFICIAL BONE FILLING APPLIED ONLY BY the discoverer, at his rooms, 59 Broadway, near Seventeenth sires. All other tasky indirations, Tender teeth, old roots and mere she is filled and warranted. N. B.—The cal-biased Cuban Tooth Powder and Letton can be had only here.

ALL DENTAL DISEASES GURED BY WALTER DAY, M. P., So Amiry Street,
Three blocks west of Broapway.

A RTIFICIAL TEETH BEAUTIFUL AND SUB-tantial Sets on pure silver only \$5, on fine gold and latine, \$25, and warranted; single Teeth \$11. Teeth filled fine extracted without the least pain. Genoine bone filling to. Office 138 sixth avenue, between Tenth and Eleventa streets. No connection with any other office. Dr. LUTHER, Dentist,

A RTIFICIAL BONE FILLING, 50 CENTS, AT ROOMS \$4 East Trenty-accord sireet; causes no pain and red-ders teeth useful for years, which could not be sareed, by any other means. This B are filling is gen tine, having been purchased of J. PEARSON, M.D. p. besoverer.

A RITFICIAL TRETH.—REMOVAL.—DR. LUTHER, Sen., dentist, Invorably known many years to New York, removed to 24 East Twenty-second street, men New August avenue, etilicontinues to formish beautiful and substantial Site of Toeth, \$3 to \$20, warranted. Painless extracting and fulling. A PURE WHITE ENAMEL FOR PILLING DECAYED

A Teeth, Price one dollar per toots. This beautiful paration is placed into the cavity in a soft state, immediat becoming as solid as the teoth itself, preventing further car, and warrented to last fer years. Prepayed only WALTER DAY, 30 Amity street, three blocks west of Browsy.

DRS. GRIFFIN, 288 GRAND STREET, OPPOSITE Lord & Taylor's, New York, and 237 Fulion street, Brooklyn, are inserting full or partial sets of their improved artificial Teeth, with or without extracting the roots. Full sets on gold or platins, \$25; silver or rubber, \$10; partial sets gold, per tooth, \$2; silver or robber, \$1; extracting, 25:

HAVANA SEGARS.—TO DEALERS, WE OFFER FOR sale a splendid assortment of time segars, of various styles, at the lowest market prices.

ORO. N. NI-HOLS & CO., 44 Dec street.

A WIDOW LADY, OF AGREEABLE MANNEY IS

y. Address, for three days, Mrs. St. Ma

CITUATIONS WANTED—BY MRS. WILSON FOR HER operators on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machines; fine sewing taken in; machines sent out; a good baster fur-nished. Mrs. Wilson, 427 4th avenue, next door to Park ave-nished.

WANTED-A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as good plain cook and first rate washer and ironer; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Best city reference. Oalt for three days at 137 West 20th st. Washing and isoning in First RATE ORDER
and low prices, done with expedition. Apply at ill
West Thirty-first street, first floor.

WANTED-BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUAof children; no objection to go is the country; good city reference given. Can be seen for two days at 215 West 26th at between 5th and 9th ava.

WANTED-BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, WELL sconsioned at the care of children, a child to board, would take an infant to dry nurse, where it would reacted works are with the comforts of a home. Call at or address 174 West 33d st.

SITUATION WANTED, AS BOOKKEEPER, ASSIST and or salesman, by a young man, thorougaly competent to discharge the duties, and periously willing to make him self generally useful. Can furnish eleven years reference from previous employer. Address Economy, box 191 Herald THOROUGH ACCOUNTANT AND CLERK OR SEORE tary.—An Englishman, twelve years' accountant, chief clerk and secretary in office a Beginning requires a situation involving the adjustment of complicated accounts, commercial or otherwise, and a thorough changing as a country of the complication. Good city reference, Address W., box 197 Horald College.

TO GROCERS.—AN AMBRICAN, TWELVE YEARS in the business, wishes to obtain a situation. Can furnish the best of reference. Address Salesman, box 198 Barali office.

WANTED-BY A COMPETENT MAN, WITH SEVE

WANTED-A SITUATION TO TAKE CARE OF A planing mill or circular saw, by a man who has had le years practice as foreman in same. Address P. M., box 187 H-raid office.

WANTED-BY A MIDDLE AGED GERMAN BUSI bess man, of a great doal of experience, a situation; is able to teach, to translate and to copy. Address G. H. H. box 3,509 Post office. WANTED—A SITUATION TO TAKE CHARGE OF A planing mill or circular saw, by a man who has had It years' practice as foreman in same. Address P. M., bos lof Herald office.

T THE LARGE SERVANTS INSTITUTE APPLY DRESSMAKERS WANTED, -FIFTY CAPABLE HANDS

H OUSEKREPER. A PARTY RESIDING AT A FIRM country seat, a few miles from the city, are in wast on active, lady like and pleasing lady as housekeeper; at American preferred. Address Davis, Herald office. SEWING MACHINE HANDS WANTED, WHO COM-or address W. Stevens, 273 Sackett street, corner of Court, Brooklyn.

WANTED-A FIRST CLASS OPERATOR AND FINE corder, on a Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine none other need apply at 675 Broadway.

Wand well recommended. Address G. Herald office, stating residence, &c. WANTED IMMEDIATELY—SEVERAL FIRST CLASS dressmakers. None others need apply at No. 6 Wes lith st., near Broadway, between 8 and 9 in the morning. WANTED-DRESSMAKERS, NONE BUT FIRST BATE

GENTS WANTED—IN EVERY CITY AND TOWN TO sells new, novel and patriotic metallic work of art, leth 'sells inself," and is highly prized by civilians and circa; exceedingly liberal terms given. Address box 4,534 at office, or a,pply at 353 Broadway, room 35. PMPLOYMENT AGENCY—NO. 7 CHATHAM SQUARE, N. Y. Respectable and first class situations speedily procured for clerks, Salesmen, bookheepers, porters, men on steamers, siewards, siewardesses, hau eke-pers, governesses, ac.: boys to learn respectable trades, city and country. Established 1646. Charges moderate.

JUST PUBLISHED.—AGENTS WANTED, TO SELL.
Central Fark, drawn from nature Control Fark, drawn fr ef Lithographic and Photographic Album Views of a Central Park, drawn from nature. Cop. right secured, ply from 9 A. M., till 6 P. M., at 85 Nasaut street, rooms and 11.

BERCHETT BROTHERS, Sole Agents

WANTED-TWENTY-PIVE STOUT YOUNG MEN landsmen to go to see as green hands, in a first class ship. Apply at 71 South st., entrance 35 Depeyster at.

WANTED-FOR A SHORT WHALING VOYAGE, stout young men, landsmen; also carpenters and blacksmiths; also sea-men and ordinary scannen for the mer-chant service and navy. Inquire only at 87 West street, cor-ner of Albany, up stairs, North river, WANTED-A SMART, ACTIVE LAD, 14 OR 15 YEARS of age, in a bookstore. Apply at No. 20 Nassau st. WANTED-A YOUNG MAN, QUICK AND CORRECT at figures, with good city reference. Apply at 19

WANTED—A COMPETENT MAN, WHO THOROUGHLY understands framing engravings and pi tures in the best manner, and who is willing to make himself useful. References required. Apply to H. Schaus, 749 Broadway WANTED-A MAN TO TAKE CHARGE OF A HOTEL, at Far Receiver, L. I.; one with some cash or furniture preferred; or I will hire out the same at a very cheap rent. Apply to SAMUEL J. I. NORTON, corner of Seventh and North Second streets, Williamsburg.

WANTED-A FIRST CLASS BARKEEPER IN AN OLD duence and acquainted with the lower part of the city pre-ferred Address making particulars, Brownlow, Herald

WANTED-Fifty intelligent men, as canvassers. Liberal wages Inquire at 118 Fulton street.

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BLEACHERS -WANTED, A FEW MEN, WHO HAVE worked on bleach ground or print works. Apply to eas, 27.5 Sackett st., corner of Court, Brooklyn.

TO CONTRACTORS, BUILDERS OR MARBLE WORK A crs.—A the Marble Mantel; for sale low for each or ex-changed for a monument or a st, ish and fast trotting house at a fair price. Address J. Allen, box 1,614 Post office.

WATCHMAKERS.-WANTED, A SITUATION BY A competent workman; in the city preferred. Apply to Geo, W. Pratt, No. 22 John street. 20 COOPERS WANTED-TO MAKE ROUND AND Eat hoop flour barrels. Apply to A. T. Briggs, 64 Ru-

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